

## CITY WATER-WORKS.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT CHARLES E. BOLLING.

What the Works are and What They Should be—Fidelity of the Water; Storage Reservoir Suggested.

The following has been placed in the hands of His Honor the Mayor:

*Hon. W. C. Carrington, Mayor of the City of Richmond:*

I respectfully submit a report of the operations of the Water Department, of which I took charge July last, after the death of the incumbent, Mr. James L. Davis, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

For a full and detailed statement of the operations of the department I would refer you to the annexed tables, showing the appropriations and disbursements, quantity of water pumped into the reservoirs, cost of pumping, location, sizes, and cost of the mains laid, and the house-servants put in during the year; also, to the tables giving the length, size, and location of all the pumps, supply, and service-mains and fire-drains in the city. After briefly relating what has been done in the department, which, taken as a whole, is in good condition, I beg to call your attention to some improvements which I regard as necessary, and which will add to the efficiency and economical operation of the water-works.

**RACEWAYS.**  
The race-way and banks between Roshers' dam and the New Pump-Works are in good order and, have required but little outlay in repairing the few leaks which have occurred. An amendment we need few serious damages, except in the event of such high water in the river as happened in the years 1870 and 1877. The banks for the greater portion of the distance are composed of large and small boulders of granite mingled together on the river-side, and of earth on the canal or race-way-side for a considerable distance rip-rapped with granite spalls. Occasionally a small amount will be made by a water-rat, allowing grass for the water, but rarely producing a break, merely causing a closer setting together of the boulders. These holes are readily repaired by lowering the water and filling the hole with good puddle clay. That portion of the canal between the pump-house and Five-Mile lock is liable to serious damage, the event of a flood in the river as referred to above. As a prevention to trouble which might be given by ice-bergs—which have already been a warning—I have already recommended putting in two ice-bergs—one at each end of the canal, and the other in the forebay near the pump-house.

**HEAD-WATER AND GATES.**  
The head-water and gates, situated respectively at the Nine- and Five-mile locks and at the pump-house, are all in good order, and have required but little outlay for repairs for which they were constructed—namely, ready passing a full and abundant supply and quickly emptying the channel in the event of any accident.

**NEW PUMP-WORKS.**  
The building has been improved by putting a new floor over the pavilion floor, but needs repairs. The slate roof requires attention, and both the wood-work and the pumping machinery should be painted. At the suggestion of Mr. J. C. Boyden, the cable on the pulleys, and additional bearings for the shafts have been put in, and this, together with the renewal of the crank-pins, has greatly improved the working of the pumps, causing them to revolve smoothly and noiselessly, and moving at a rate of speed of fifteen revolutions per minute, readily keep up a full supply. The introduction of an air-pump for airing the chamber is another improvement. This air-pump now is attached to only one set, and only when this set is in motion is capable of supplying the others. I would recommend another air-pump being put in, which can be done at a cost of \$150.

During the months of May and June the old pumps were idle on account of repairs at Marshall reservoir, and for that period the city was supplied with water entirely by the new water-works, which, running at the rate of fourteen and a half revolutions per minute, pumped 9,040,774 gallons of water each twenty-four hours. By referring to Table No. 2, the number of working hours per day, the quantity and cost of water pumped, may be seen, and the proof is given that these pumps meet the demand and fulfill what was promised for them.

**STEAM PUMP.**  
The Worthington steam-pump has been little used, and only worked to preserve the condition of the machinery. The necessity for this pump as an auxiliary is evident. In the event of any stoppage of the water-power pumps for repairs or other causes, we have this to fall back on, with a capacity of six million per day, or capable of providing 60 per cent. of the daily amount now consumed.

**OLD PUMP-WORKS.**  
A small sum of money was devoted to absolutely necessary repairs upon the building—repainting and whitening the ceilings, which were filthy. The building now presents a better appearance. This place is quite a resort for a large number of citizens, being in easy reach, and furnishes to many in the warm and sultry days of summer an agreeable spot for rest. So long as this continues of such use and pleasure to so many, it is right to keep up and preserve the place, when it can be done at the small cost required. The machinery and pumps are all in very bad condition, and need a thorough and complete overhauling. The necessity and economy in making these repairs I have already tried to demonstrate in a report made some months since to the Water Committee; the main points I shall briefly explain. By the expenditure of \$5,500 these pumps can be put in good order, and can be relied upon furnishing six million gallons of water daily, save the extreme low and high conditions of the river; the daily running-expenses would amount to 87, or water would be put into the reservoir at the cost of one and one-tenth mills per thousand gallons. The same quantity of water pumped by the steam pump would cost \$8 per day, or eight times as much. In the event that it may be deemed advisable to tell the old works, having them in good condition would result in their bringing not less than \$100,000, the cost of the amount necessary to repair. These repairs are not made, it is now time to make provision for increasing our pumping capacity at the new works; and in the erection of a suitable building and construction of pump-machinery, would not less expenditure than \$100,000, would accomplish the required addition. The interest on this amount for one year is nearly double the amount

necessary to make the repairs. No one is more anxious than myself to consolidate into one plant all our pumping-stations, and have immediately under the eye of the Superintendent, thereby saving much trouble in the management; yet, when I consider the saving to the city, as clearly shown above, I deem such consolidation inadvisable now.

**NEW RESERVOIR.**  
The condition of the banks, chambers, &c., of this reservoir is good, and, with the slight repairs necessary to the roads, cutting grass on the slopes, and the pay of the keeper and watchman, no money has been spent on the reservoir proper. The principal amount of the fund set aside for this reservoir was devoted to the roads and parks of the surrounding grounds, which are under the direction of the City Engineer, and will be mentioned in his report. Mr. Lyssander Rose was placed in charge here July last, succeeding Mr. Charles Baker, deceased.

**MARSHALL RESERVOIR.**  
In addition to the annual expenditure usually devoted to the supervision and care of this place, the sum of \$12,000 was appropriated by the Council for the purpose of removing the accumulated sediment of many years, and the division-banks, which at one time divided the reservoir into two basins. The space occupied by this bank was paved with bricks on the bottom and slopes, the paving sloped, and a brick coping laid at the top, stuccoed with hydraulic mortar. The accomplishment of this work increased the capacity of the reservoir to nine and a quarter million gallons—a much-needed addition. Some trouble was caused by the basin's leaking badly when it was refilled, owing principally to imperfect brick-work being put in where the division bank joined the slopes. This was removed and put back at a small expense, the reservoir was again filled, and though the leak continued, it was greatly reduced in quantity, and finally ceased entirely, attributable to the apertures slowly closing from settling. A small area of the banks needs refilling, which I hope to have done this year. A new paling fence is now being put up around the grounds, which will be painted and, with care, will last for many years and provide much greater security from trespass. The unsightly and irregular dumping of the material removed from the reservoir I am now having shaped into a mound and leveling up the broken surface, which, when it is put down in soil, will present a more agreeable appearance. This reservoir is under the care of Mrs. Charles Baker, who succeeded Mr. Rose.

**SUPPLY MAINS.**  
The size, length, and location of the supply-mains can be seen by reference to Table No. 5. This was done some years ago, and the only change was a correction made between the 21-inch main in Ashland street extending between the two reservoirs and the 21-inch main in Reservoir street leading from Marshall reservoir to the city. By means of this connection this pipe can be used not only as a feeder to Marshall reservoir from the New reservoir, or as a pump-main from the old works, but also as a direct feeder to the city from the New reservoir, and provides, in other words, another line of supply to the city. The cost of this work, which will avail so much, was \$85. The two mains of 12- and 10-inch diameter, extending eastward through Hollywood to Linden street, are now cut off at that point and of no use to the city. This was done some years ago, and the continuation of these pipes from this point diagonally through private property to their intersection with the 20-inch main in Cary street at Madison street was removed and used as service-main in other portions of the city. They are now of no service. I would recommend that the two be merged into a 20-inch main at their present terminus, and a main of this size be laid along Linden, Boynton, and Madison streets to Cary street, where it will again join the 20-inch main. This would provide a much-needed increase, making a third supply-main from the reservoirs, and can be devoted to low-service uses. I estimate its cost at about \$12,000. By this extension the city would be saved for several years the expenditure of \$200,000—the amount estimated by my predecessor as necessary to lay a 24-inch main from the city to the New reservoir, which in his last report was recommended to be put in, in order to meet the demand.

**DISTRIBUTING MAINS.**  
During the past year a large quantity of distributing pipe has been laid. The largest and most expensive was the extension of the 10-inch main in Broad street from Mayo street to Twenty-seventh street, the 8-inch pipe now there being entirely inadequate to meet the demand. After completing the extension of Church Hill, the pipe was laid in abundance, and for the first time for years enjoyed the comfort of having enough water. By means of this pipe the pressure in such remote parts of the city as Twenty-fifth and Venable, Main and Thirtieth streets, was raised from five to twenty-five pounds to the square inch. With this feeder, and proper study and care being given to its branch, it will fill many a year before any great outlay will be required on that hill. So much of my time has been taken up with daily business demands and recording properly pipe extensions that I have not been able to give to the question of pipe distribution the study I desire to. No more important question can arise than this in a city of such varied topography as ours, and a problem is offered requiring attention. Thousands of dollars are expended by first inquiring what amount of water a pipe is required to furnish, ascertaining its size, and then laying it. The removal of pipes too small entails great expense and waste when they are put in too large. Already in one instance by the substitution of a proper size main for one too small, for only one square in length, has the pressure been increased many pounds at points several squares distant. These changes can only be made from time to time with such means as may be available, and as they may become actually necessary. I would especially urge the necessity of connecting wherever it is possible all dead ends, and providing a free circulation, thereby preventing the serious results which may arise from stagnant water, accumulations, &c., in the dead ends. There are a large number of applications for pipe extensions now before the Water Committee, most of which are much needed, and I hope ample provision for this branch of the department will be made.

**SERVICE PIPES.**  
I have classed under this head the pipes leading from the street mains to the houses of water-takers. The great demand for water some time ago required the assignment of a special force, in charge of a competent plumber, to this work, which can be understood, when it is seen that the

number of taps last year averaged fifty a month. Good drainage very properly provides a standard for these pipes, and in order that these regulations may be carried out, a more careful inspection than heretofore given is requisite for the protection not only of the city's interest, but also that of the property-owner; moreover, that all plumbers may be placed on equal footing to accomplish this, I now require all plumbers to report to this office all plumbing done for water supply before it is covered up, in order that it may be inspected and approved. I can suggest no better means than that now in use as to the manner in which this work is done; the cost of providing the tapping-cock, stop-cock, and box, and digging the trench is borne by the city, the plumber furnishing the pipe laid by his force from the street to the lot-line, and the plumber furnishing all the material and labor for introducing water on the premises. The exact location of these branches is carefully recorded in the office, and in the event of accident or injury can be easily found. I am sure much benefit will be derived from the inspection above referred to. Proper stop and waste-cocks will require no further notice, and during cold weather the stop-cock can be easily shut, the water from his premises and be saved much damage from bursting pipes, and will find this a much better plan than to allow the water to run and waste, which now is the general rule.

**WASTING WATER.**  
The subject of wasting water is one of such grave importance to us that I must ask your attention. The average daily amount of water pumped during the year was 100,000,000 gallons. Assuming our population to be 70,000, it shows the rate to be 141 gallons per capita per day—twice as much as is necessary, and more than the statistics show for any other city in the United States. I heartily recommend an abundant and free use of water, but when it is evident that over 50 per cent. is being wasted, our pumps are doing a great deal of work for nothing, and it is an expense for no purpose—no benefit derived—the question, "What is the remedy?" is at once presented.

The principal source of waste, so far as I have had the opportunity of examining, betrays itself in the large number of old-fashioned water-closets. These are constantly left running, sometimes for hours, and the water is being taken into the sewer, and the water is being wasted. I heartily recommend that the water-closets be examined and the water be shut off, and the water be saved. The water-closets are a great source of waste, and I heartily recommend that the water-closets be examined and the water be shut off, and the water be saved.

**THE EXPLOSION.**  
About half-past 3 o'clock these officers heard an explosion about as loud as a pop-cracker. They ran back to Schmidt's—going to the back of the street door, the other to the Fifth-street door. Schmidt's back-yard—a small piece of ground—was covered with empty barrels. Over these the burglars scrambled and succeeded in getting into an adjoining lot and thence to the short alley which has an outlet on Sixth street, where he was safe from the two officers. Messrs. Sweeney and Ricker soon got reinforcements, but their man was gone, and no fault of theirs.

**THE WORK ON THE SAFE.**  
The store was then examined. The burglar had first gotten into the back-yard, but how is yet a mystery. The back-door was a common affair, and all he had to do was to bore a few auger-holes in a panel, tap the panel with a hammer, and out flew a piece about the size of a saucer. Through this hole the man had thrust his arm, unlocked the door, and removed the door-bar. All he then had to do was to walk in. Within a few steps, sitting at the end of the store, was the safe—a Miller's combination iron safe.

Into one door of this safe the man had drilled two holes—one about half an inch in diameter, the other about one quarter of an inch. Into one or the other he had inserted powder and fired it off; but the door was not blown open. The safe in fact seems to be but little injured. One knob is off, but beyond that the visible damage is trifling.

The burglar no doubt heard the approach of the police, and flying he left in the store a small sledge-hammer, brace, a chisel, and an auger-bit.

**TO THE TRAIN.**  
Captain Angle was of the opinion that the burglar was travelling in the train of the Parlor-Match Dramatic Company—a supposition since proved to be erroneous—and knowing that that company would leave here on the 6 o'clock fast-mail train, he requested Sergeant Brooks to take Mr. Wiperman and Officer Sweeney with him and see if they could find the man who was the burglar.

**THE GRIP ON THE BURGLAR.**  
Morgan recognized Wiperman nearly as soon as Wiperman recognized him, and at once jumped from the

platform, landing on the east side of the train. Mr. Wiperman darted after him, caught him by his two arms, and pinned them back. Brooks came to his assistance at once, and threw his arms around Morgan's body, bringing him later nearly to the ground. Rising up, Morgan drew a pistol, which Mr. Wiperman knocked out of his hand, and the weapon fell on the floor; but as quick as thought Morgan drew another pistol and shot Brooks, who thereupon loosed his hold, and Morgan broke away and fled.

Mr. Wiperman was wholly unarmed. Sergeant Brooks had his pistol on, but it was under his heavy overcoat, and it was some time before he got it out. Some say that Brooks fired two shots at the retreating figure—others say that Brooks did not fire at all.

There was, of course, great confusion and excitement about the depot.

**PURSUIT OF THE BURGLAR.**  
Hearing the shot or shots fired by Morgan at Brooks, Tomlinson ran up and immediately put at Morgan as the latter retreated down the street. Tomlinson started in pursuit, and was rapidly gaining on him, when the fellow turned and fired. Tomlinson returned the fire, once Morgan, and Morgan was shot in the chest, falling at the officer from over his shoulder.

At one time Sergeant Tomlinson found it judicious to shelter himself behind a telegraph pole, and Morgan's bullet buried itself deep in the wood. Mr. Charlie Houchins, an employee of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, and a colored man overtook Sergeant Tomlinson, and each handled him a pistol. The chase was resumed, and as the fellow was turning down the narrow street towards the Shockoe warehouse, the enclosure of the bark-mill Tomlinson fired at him again. When the officer arrived at the corner the man was entering a stable on the bark-mill lot. At this point all trace of him was lost. The whole square was surrounded by a cordon of police, but he could not be found.

**THE FUGITIVE CROSSING THE DANVILLE BRIDGE.**  
Between 6 and 6:15 o'clock Captain W. Dudley Rudd, who lives in Manchester, and who is conductor on the "shifter" on the York-River road between Twenty-fourth street and the Danville depot, was sitting in the watchman's house between the bridge and the Danville depot, eating his breakfast. He heard some one walking rapidly down the platform in the direction of the bridge, and looking out saw a man entering the bridge, going towards Manchester. He remarked to one of the men standing near by that this man was not an employee of the railroad company and ought not to be allowed to go through the bridge.

Mr. Atwell, another one of the railroad-men, was sitting in one of the offices, and when he came out saw this man emerge from the coal-yard, as if he had come by the Fairmont. The fellow entered the Fairmont bridge on the right a colored railroad employee entered on the left, and both of them walked towards Manchester. The former seemed much excited, took off his hat three times in crossing the bridge, and looked back as if to see if any one was following him. He walked quite rapidly and gained two spans on the colored man in clearing the bridge.

When the man got on the Manchester side between the river and the canal he was seen by one of Mr. Rudd's train-hands to turn to the left, descend the hill, and go down in the direction of the rear of Martin Brothers & Baker's saw-mill. Nothing further was seen of him.

Captain Rudd describes the man as being about five feet ten inches tall, and says that he appeared to weigh about 160 or 170 pounds; was dressed in a dark outer coat, and had on a stiff hat. His beard consisted of dark side-whiskers and a short moustache.

His quick, nervous motions attracted Captain Rudd's attention, and as soon as he heard of the shooting affair he was confident that this was the man who shot Officer Brooks. He followed him as he passed into the bridge several policemen came up, but not making known who or what they were in pursuit of Mr. Rudd did not say anything about this man, he not having heard at that time of the shooting affair.

**SUPPOSED TO BE THE MAN.**  
About 9 o'clock A. M. Mr. Frank Tunnelly, who lives just in front of the Clifton-Street Baptist church, Manchester, was coming down Hull street on his way to Richmond, and when near where the Petersburg railroad crosses that street he saw a man walking along very leisurely. He had heard of the shooting affair, and thought this man answered to the description of the fugitive. Mr. Tunnelly was struck with the appearance of the stranger, and says he wore light pants, dark coat and vest, carried a heavy brown overcoat on his arm, and wore a black derby hat. His suspicions being aroused, Mr. Tunnelly hurried down to Hull street to inform Chief of Police Lipscomb, of Manchester, of what he had seen, and not finding him at his office went to Nunnally & Son's and telephoned to Chief of Police Poe, giving him a description of the man.

Major Poe replied that the description suited the man wanted, and said he would have officers there to confer with Mr. T. as soon as possible. Accordingly Police-men Sweeney and Wren were started out in a buggy, and in forty minutes they were in pursuit of the man.

At half-past 1 P. M. the two policemen on the road to the Midlothian place found the house at which the supposed burglar got his dinner. The officers arrived about half an hour after he left. The man told the owner of the house that he was bound for Bon Air, and they left for that point.

A Mr. Sergeant Brooks had been shot in the chest, and the man who shot him was the burglar. The police surgeon, W. P. Brock, the police surgeon, went to his own home, No. 320 north Nineteenth street, where his wound was examined by Dr. Brock, who discovered that the ball had entered the right groin.

The ball entered the right side of the abdominal wall, about two inches above the hip-bone of that side. Fortunately it did not enter the cavity of the abdomen, but passed through the wall and entered the scrotum, through which it passed, just missing the urethra. After leaving the scrotum it entered the left thigh, and is lodged now near the middle of this thigh-bone.

## A SERGEANT SHOT.

POLICE-OFFICER R. J. BROOKS SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

An Attempt to Blow Open Mr. Hermann Schmidt's Safe and Bloody Consequences.

At the northeast corner of Broad and Fifth streets Mr. Hermann Schmidt keeps a large family grocery. His store has a frontage of about twenty-eight or thirty feet on Broad and runs back Fifth street for about 100 feet. The private office, book-keeper's desk, and the safe are in a wing at the furthest (north) end of the store, and there is a yard between the wing and Fifth street.

About 8 o'clock Monday night Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Carl Wiperman, his book-keeper, were in the back office calling over names and checking off accounts, when in stepped a stranger who said that he wanted to look at a City Directory. The man was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, had a dark complexion, a slight moustache, and a short patch of whiskers by each ear. He wore a low derby hat and a dark outer coat. He was not what one would call a dressy man, but had an air of being a burglar. His air was rather that of a bully or braggart, and his manner was coolly impudent. On this account Mr. Schmidt at once conceived a dislike for him.

**SMITH SUBTLE PUNGE.**  
As the stranger came up to the book-keeper's desk Mr. Miller had just called out "James C. Smith Ice Company," and when the Directory was taken down from the shelf and Mr. Schmidt asked the inquirer what name he wished to look up, the stranger said, "Smith." Mr. Schmidt questioned him closely. He said that he knew a Mr. Smith in Washington. Being asked in what business Smith was engaged in Washington, he said that Smith was in the shoe business. At this Mr. Schmidt expressed surprise and doubt. The man then asked if Mr. Smith was probably at his office at that hour. Mr. Schmidt said that he did not know about that; but he was sure that at the ice company's office somebody stayed all night. Fumbling the Directory, the stranger also said something about H. M. Smith.

**CALLS HIMSELF MORGAN.**  
Such was the demeanor of the man, such his actions and conversation, that Mr. Schmidt at once set him down as a rascal, and said as much to Mr. Wiperman in German, and told the latter to take a good look at the fellow and keep him in memory.

To a question asked by Mr. Schmidt, the stranger said his name was Morgan, but he said in such halting, hesitating way as to once suggest that he was giving a false name.

**A GLANCE AT THE SAFE.**  
Going away from the book-keeper's desk, Morgan gave a long searching look at the safe. With his eyes he seemed to measure it from top to bottom. Then he left the store. Coming in he did not stop to ask the salesmen any questions, though they advanced towards him as if desiring to wait on him, and going out he made no stop and had nothing to say to them. He was a bold, bad, "brassy" man.

**THE POLICE NOTIFIED.**  
Mr. Schmidt saw the man's side-long glance at the safe, and that confirmed him in his previous suspicions that the fellow was a rascal. He therefore went around to the Second station-house and told Captain Angle all that had happened. Captain Angle agreed with him that the man was a very suspicious character. Accordingly Monday night the police watched Mr. Schmidt's store. They neither saw nor heard anything. Tuesday night they watched it again.

On the Broad-street beat were Police-men Sweeney and Ricker. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning they stopped in front of Mr. Schmidt's store, tried the door, and peered through the windows. All was quiet. They could see nothing to alarm them.

The store was then examined. The burglar had first gotten into the back-yard, but how is yet a mystery. The back-door was a common affair, and all he had to do was to bore a few auger-holes in a panel, tap the panel with a hammer, and out flew a piece about the size of a saucer. Through this hole the man had thrust his arm, unlocked the door, and removed the door-bar. All he then had to do was to walk in. Within a few steps, sitting at the end of the store, was the safe—a Miller's combination iron safe.

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The shock of injury was very great, and it was several hours before he recovered, but he is now doing well. The wound is a severe one, but the chances of recovery are good. The ball was a large one. The surgeon easily introduced his finger into the track made by the ball in the thigh when searching for the missile.

The ball is so deeply imbedded in the thigh that it is thought better to let it alone, as more harm would be done by searching for it than the bullet itself would do.

**MR. BROOKS'S STORY.**  
A representative of the *Dispatch* called at the residence of Officer Brooks, 320 north Nineteenth street, at 12:40 o'clock yesterday, to obtain his statement of the affair. He was politely received by an elderly lady but was informed that the physicians in charge (Drs. Brock and McGuire) had positively forbidden any one seeing the wounded officer. He had, however, given an account of the affair to his physicians, and when Morgan, who Morgan, drew a pistol and shot Brooks, he was in the man's hand, and Morgan then reached to a pocket on his other side, from which he took another pistol and shot the officer. The weapon must have been pressed close to Brooks's body, as his clothes were discolored by the burning powder. The officer was armed, but was unable to get his pistol out in time to use it effectively. When the shooting was done, Brooks immediately relaxed his grasp on the man and fell, and Morgan ran off, followed by Tomlinson.

**AN ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.**  
Mr. Brooks made the following statement to Dr. Brock last night: When the fellow let his pistol fall it went off, and then everybody got out of the way but himself. He held on, and the man then took another pistol from his left pocket and reached around and shot him in the chest with the pistol. He (Brooks) then fired at the fellow as he started to run away, and the man turned and fired at him again and then ran down Eighth street and Tomlinson after him. Brooks gave his pistol to Houchins and told him to follow and give it to Tomlinson.

**PERSONAL AND LOCAL.**  
Sergeant Robert J. Brooks is a native of Hanover county. He is about thirty-eight or forty years of age, is about the medium height, is very thick-set, and probably weighs 200 pounds. During the war he was a gallant member of the Ashland Guards Company, No. 1, Fifth Regiment of Pickett's division, and surrendered with his company at Appomattox Courthouse. He was appointed on the force August 25, 1873, to fill a vacancy created by the death of his brother, Garland J. Brooks, and was promoted sergeant September 1, 1885. He is considered one of the most efficient and reliable officers on the force. He is a married man.

Mayor Carrington has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the burglar. The pistol which was knocked out of the fellow's hand was picked up by Sergeant Brooks after he had fallen to the ground, and was sent by him to Chief of Police Poe.

Last night Captain Angle received a telegram from Officers Sweeney and Wren, at Coalfield, stating that he had come upon the man in that vicinity and had fired three shots at him, and that he had taken to the woods.

**"The Long Strike."**  
The Theatre was well filled last night, when Boucicault's four-act drama, "The Long Strike," was presented by the Knights of Labor Dramatic Company for the benefit of the Knights of Labor Reading-Room. The audience seemed well pleased with the efforts of the performers, all of whom were amateurs; and excepting a few hitches—missing of cues and forgetting of lines—the play went off smoothly and creditably.

It is impossible to particularize and specially refer to any one, as nearly all were on the programme under assumed names. The evening's entertainment closed with songs by Mr. Cunningham, sketches by Mr. John B. Joyce, songs, dances, and specialties by the Wilson and Shoebright brothers.

**Manchester Notes.**  
The Hastings Court adjourned for the term yesterday, having been in session only since Monday. Judge French ordered the clerk to post a notice that on the 30th of May he will hear all applications for relief allowed under a recent act of our legislature concerning delinquent lands.

The funeral of Mr. Henry Holland took place from the Mead-Memorial Episcopal church at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The large audience in attendance attested the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

Captain John A. Gee was much better yesterday.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council will be held at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

**Mass-Meeting of the Temperance Association.**  
Representatives of the various temperance associations of this city and Manchester at a called meeting held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on yesterday afternoon appointed a committee to arrange for a mass-meeting of the temperance workers on the 24th of April. They were authorized to secure the services of good temperance speakers for the occasion.

Old-Market Hall is the place selected for the meeting.

mond Oratorio Society; 7. Solo, soprano, Mrs. Jacob Reinhardt; 8. Solo, piano, Mrs. John B. Baur; 9. Solo, alto, Mrs. John B. Baur; 10. Zither and guitar, Messrs. Schaap and Lumsden; 11. Quartette, "Good-Night" (Martha, Mrs. Reinhardt and Mrs. Knowles, Messrs. Cunningham and Grant